In the Claims

1. **(Currently Amended)** A vinyl chloride fiber consisting of a vinyl chloride resin composition, said vinyl chloride resin composition containing (a) 100 parts by mass of a vinyl chloride resin, (b) 0.2-5.0 parts by mass of a hydrotalcite thermal stabilizer, (c) 0.2-10.0 parts by mass of an epoxy compound **selected from the group consisting of glycerin polyglycidyl ether and cyclohexane dimethanol polyglycidyl ether**, and (d) 0.01-2.0 parts by mass of a nitrogen-containing polyol.

2. **(Canceled)**

3. **(Canceled)**

4. **(Currently Amended)** The vinyl chloride fiber as claimed **in claim 1** ~~claims 1 or 2~~, wherein said nitrogen-containing polyol is **selected from the group consisting of** tris (2-hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate, tris(3-hydroxypropyl) isocyanurate, ~~or~~ **and** tris(4-hydroxybutyl) isocyanurate.

5. **(Currently Amended)** A method of manufacturing a vinyl chloride fiber, comprising the steps of:

forming a vinyl chloride resin composition with (a) 100 parts by mass of a vinyl chloride resin, (b) 0.2-5.0 parts by mass of a hydrotalcite thermal stabilizer, (c) 0.2-10.0 parts by mass of an epoxy compound **selected from the group consisting of glycerin polyglycidyl ether and cyclohexane dimethanol polyglycidyl ether**, and (d) 0.01-2.0 parts by mass of a nitrogen-containing polyol; and

melt spinning said vinyl chloride resin composition at a temperature of 170-190°.

6. **(Original)** The method as claimed in claim 5, further comprising the steps of:

stretching said vinyl chloride fiber melt spun to 2 to 4 times at a temperature of 90-120°C in air; and

relaxing the vinyl chloride fiber stretched at a temperature of 110-140°C in air until a length thereof becomes 60-100% prior to the heat treatment.

7. **(Canceled)**

8. **(New)** A vinyl chloride fiber consisting of a vinyl chloride resin composition, said vinyl chloride resin composition containing

(a) 100 parts by mass of a vinyl chloride resin,

(b) 0.2-5.0 parts by mass of a hydrotalcite thermal stabilizer,

(c) 0.2-10.0 parts by mass of an epoxy compound, and

(d) 0.01-2.0 parts by mass of a nitrogen-containing polyol selected from the group consisting of tris(3-hydroxypropyl) isocyanurate and tris(4-hydroxybutyl) isocyanurate.

9. **(New)** The vinyl chloride fiber as claimed in claim 8, wherein said epoxy compound is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an epoxidized animal oil, an epoxidized plant oil, and epoxidized soybean oil, an epoxidized linseed oil, an epoxidized tung oil, an epoxidized fish oil, an epoxidized beef tallow oil, an epoxidized castor oil, an epoxidized safflower oil, an epoxy-containing methacrylic acid compound, an epoxidized methyl stearate, an epoxidized polybutadiene, tris (epoxy propyl) isocyanurate, an epoxidized tallol oil fatty ester, an epoxidized linseed oil fatty ester, a vinylcyclohexene diepoxide, a dicyclohexene carboxylate, a diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, a glycerin

polyglycidyl ether, and a cyclohexane dimethanol polyglycidyl ether.

10. **(New)** A method of manufacturing a vinyl chloride fiber, comprising the steps of:

forming a vinyl chloride resin composition with

(a) 100 parts by mass of a vinyl chloride resin,

(b) 0.2-5.0 parts by mass of a hydrotalcite thermal stabilizer,

(c) 0.2-10.0 parts by mass of a epoxy compound, and

(d) 0.01-2.0 parts by mass of a nitrogen-containing polyol selected from the group consisting of tris(3-hydroxypropyl) isocyanurate and tris(4-hydroxybutyl) isocyanurate; and

melt spinning said vinyl chloride resin composition at a temperature of 170-190°C.

11. **(New)** The method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising the steps of:

stretching said vinyl chloride fiber melt spun to 2 to 4 times at a temperature of 90-120°C in air; and

relaxing the vinyl chloride fiber stretched at a temperature of 110-140°C in air until a length thereof becomes 60-100% prior to the heat treatment.